IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Admiral Parejs, of the Spanish Navy, Commits Suicide-Choiera at Guadaloupe-Reported Cession of St. Domingo to England.

New York, January 18 .- La Cronica, the Spanish organ, confirms the reported suicide of Admiral Pareja, after the capture of the gunboat Covadonga by the Chilians.

Advices from Guadaloupe via Bermuda report the cholera still prevailing, the average deaths being 131 per day in a population of 10,000.

The rumored proposal to cede the island of St. Domingo to England is creating some comment in Bermuda.

The Spanish-Chilian War - Reported Suicide of the Spanish Admirat, Careja - Re shoots Himself After the Surrender of his Vessel-Chilian Privateers Expected on the Cuban Coast, Etc.

HAVANA, January 13,-In connection with the recent naval ergagement along the coast of Chili, accounts of which you have undoubtedly re-ceived, we have a telegram from the south side of the island to our Captain-General, Dulce, that the commanding Admiral Pareja had shot him-self when he learned that one of his ships had been captured by a Chilian vessel. The latter, it appears, displayed British colors, and, feigning distress, made signals for assistance. As the Spanish vessel was approaching to render aid, the Chilian masked outeres were suddenly opened, the decks swept, and the steering gear broken up, so that the Spaniard was helpless under the guns of a superior torce. As the cruise along the coast was made on Parcia's order, he could not endure the result, and made an end to his life, although he was personally not respon-sible for what had occurred.

Our war steamers have their complement of ammunition on board, and are all in readiness be fitted out in New York and other Northern ports, should appear in these waters to disturb

General Domingo Dulce, it is said, is waiting

Mr. Seward has not reached Havana. People here try to give political importance to his visit here, and state that he will negotiate with Havti for emigration of free negroes to that Republic.

INTERESTING FROM CURACOA.

Departure of General Basz from Curacoa for St. Domingo on a Dominican Man-of-War - Official Courtestes - Marine Disaster-severe Fighting in Venezuela-Capture of the Independent General Pulgar-The ex-Emperor Soulouque of Hayti at Curacoa-Salaries of American and other Consuls, Etc.

CURACOA, December 27 .- The Dominican war schooner Anita arrived at this port on the 24th ultimo, from the city of St. Domingo, having on board a commission, headed by General Cabral, to escort the newly elected President, Buena-ventura Baez, to the re-established Dominican

On the 28th the President, accompanied by the Dominican Charge d'Affaires, Mr. J. A. Jesurum, a highly respectable merchant of this island, paid his farewell visit to our Governor, and was received by him with all the honors nenal on such an occusion. The following day President Baez and suite left for the capital (St. Domingo), and while passing the harbor fortifi-cations were saluted with the usual number of

On the morning of the 1st instant the Dutch War schooner Atalanta, Commander E. E. Bonn. let this port for the Windward Islands, and while attempting several times to tack ship off the east point of this island (or Point Cannon) misstayed, occasioned in a great measure by a light wind and a strong southwest current,

drifted ashore, and proved a total loss The latest news we have here of the independent General Venancio Pulgar, former Governor province of Zulia, Venezuela (usurped from him by the traitor Sutherland, who still holds possession of said province by the uncon stitutional aid of the General Government, which distinctly says that each province should protect and govern itself, except from foreign invasion), is that in his last engagement with the Government troops of New Granada, in supporting the claims of General Fuentes, he was taken prisoner after five days' hard fighting.

Many of your numerous readers will bear in mind that this indomitable General Pulgar entered Massiolo some six months past with but fifty men, and kept possession for several hours; but, not being reinforced, was obliged, by the overwhelming numbers of Government troops retreat. Since that time he has been engaged in the wars of New Granada, awaiting the proper moment to wrest from the usurper's grasp his fraudulently obtained position, and thus liberate his countrymen from the sway of a tyrant.

Intelligence arrived here per last packet from St. Thomas that General Baez had arrived at the capital city of St. Domingo, but that the province of Porto Platte, and other sections of the Dominican republic, had refused to acknowledge Determined not to be outdone by our neigh-

bor, St. Thomas, which was some months ago nonored with a flying visit from a Sandwich Island Queen, we are now honored by the pre sence of ex-Emperor Faustin Soulouque and family, who intend making this island their permanent residence, it being world-wide noted for its well-conducted government and salubrity of climate.

The resident American Consul, Mr. James Falon, proves himself all that a government official should be, and the United States may well be proud of such a representative. One of his stamp has been long lacking here to represent American interests. Some of the United States Consuls receive salaries quite inadequate to maintain the proper dignity of their positions The Spanish Consul here has a fixed salary of three thousand dollars in gold per annum, with the privilege of transacting business on his own account; and the English Consul has about one thousand pounds sterling, and the same privi-

The 17th instant was a grand gala day here, consequent upon laying the corner-stone of the "Reformed Israelitish Congregation Temple, El Possenier," which ceremony was numerously at-tended by the most respectable part of our popu-lation. After the religious ceremonies a grand ball was given for the occasion by our towns man, Mr. J. A. Jesurum, and was indeed a most splendid affair. - New York Heroid.

The Suicide of Admiral Pareja, Commanding the Spanish Squadron in the Pacific.

1 Translated from the Cronica—the Spanish organ in New York—of January 17]

The shrewd diplomatist, experienced seaman. and gallant officer who commanded our squadron in the Pacific, died December 3, on being informed of the mishap to La Covadonga, when he was on the point of vindicating the national flag in a decisive manner. His susceptibility on the point of honor could not bear an event so common in war, and the death of Admiral Pareja reveals at once, better than any other enco-mium, the temper of his soul. Whoever may be the next commander of the Spanish squadron the next con mander of the Spanish squaron in the Pacific, he cannot fail to perceive his duty in view of the national honor and the immense loss we have sustained. We feel for the illustrious deceased the most protound regret, and offer to his successor our heartfelt sympathy, in which all good Spaniards will

We believe that all true-hear ed B amards who have read the above lines have appreciated their noble signification. Having now, however, further information, we teel ourselves boun 'to add some explanations necessary to a faller appreciation of the great deed of the Spanish Admired.

Admiral Pareja, who wished and expected mace, and fearing any hostile act on the part of Chili, had sent the Covadonga with despatches to the Isthmus. The capture of the Covalonga took place on the 26th, when one of the foreign consuls went on board the Villa de Madrid and informed him of the event. On the 20th, after brooding some thirty hours over the disgrace, the report of a pistol was heard in his cabin, and upon entering he was found dead—shot by his hand through the right temple. On his table a paper was found, written in a trm hand, directing that his body should be sunk out or the Chillan waters, and urging his officers and

men to act with honor. Admiral Pareja had received the day before instructions from the Government of Madrid the nature of which is not yet known. But it is to be believed that having to choose between duty and honor, before the affair of the Covadonga, he determined to sacrifice his life, and accordingly died as should become a Spanish officer

under such circumstances. In connection with the glorious fate of Admiral Pareja, we must say that the capture of the Cocadonca was a misfortune, and nothing more. The surprise of the Cocadonga was simply an unfortunate accident; but since it has been attempted to make it seem a disgrace to Spain, we refer in reply to the heroic self-sacriice made by Admiral Pareja. Let it be remem bered that this was the man who was too noble-hearted to shell Valparaiso when it was at his mercy, and that a navy possessing such officers must ever hold the esteem of the world.

We do not pretend to defend suicide; but when it is an act of disinterested sacrifice, then we do not only approve it, but glorify it, and the sur cide of Admiral Pareja must be classed among those suicides which humanity regards with admiration, and no one of them has ever been committed in order to redeem so light an error as the capture of the Covodanga.

GUADALOUPE.

Cholera still Raging—Great Mortality on the Island-Stringent Sanitary Precantions. From the Bermuda Gazette, December 27.

By the royal mail steamer Alpha, Captain Hunter, from St. Thomas, we are in possession of our customary files of West India and Demarara

papers of the latest dates.
The frightful or eal which Guadaloupe passing through from that fell disease, the Asiatic cholera, is naturally causing much dread in the other West India islands and Demarara, and quarantine restrictions on all vessels coming trom infected ports and sanitary regulations are being all acted on to provide against, as far as practicable, the introduction and spread of this formidable disease. From Guadaloupe we learn that from the 19th to the 23d November, both days inclusive, the number of deaths in a population of ten thousand three hundred and seventy-five, and at Point-a-Pitre between the 19th and 22d the number of deaths was one hundred and forty-nine. Stringent regulations are

enforced at Martinique to prevent communica-tion with Dominica, the Saints, Guadaloupe, etc. The Governor of Guadaloupe most humanely officially informed the authorities of all the neignboring islands of the outbreak of the pesti-lence on that island. The doctors in Guadaloupe are, it seems, divided in opinion concerning the plague, some denying that is cholera. It it is not cholera, it is a plague more intractable and more deadly than the Asiatic ravager. If it is cholera its character is more virulent and malignant than usual. Retween these there is little choice, but the urgency of the call to prepare is intensi-

The mail steamers will neither receive from nor land passengers at Guadaloupe. The mailbags are brought near the ship in a shore and are met by a boat from the steamer with the doctor, who fumigates them thoroughly, and they undergo the same process on reaching the ship. The hoats that come off for the letters are obliged to keep to leeward, and the bags are thrown on board them.

The latest report from Guadaloupe give the deaths as averaging one hundred and thirty-one NO CHOLERA IN GRANADA.

We learn, orally, from this island that it was perfectly healthy. We mention this fact, as it was reported soon after the mailboat arrived on Saturday that the cholera had reached there from Guadaloupe. As in the other islands, every care is being taken to prevent its intro-duction; and in addition to the usual quarantine precautions, boats are kept cruising at night off the island to intercept any vessel or boat at-tempting communication with the shore until visited by the Health Officer.

HOW THE PLAGUE REACHED GUADALOUPE. We are told by the editor of the Barbadoes West Indian that it was in this way the sickness was introduced into Guadaloupe and broke out at Point-a-Pitre, soon after the arrival of a vessel from Marseilles, on board of which, during the voyage, two persons died of cholera. The captain told the pilot of the circumstance, neglected to warn the authorities. The clothes of the deceased were sent on shore to be washed, and the washerwoman and her whole family

died immediately.
On account of the suddenness of the deaths, and there existing no suspicion of cholera or other infectious disease, many persons went to see, her and her family, took the disease, and died likewise. The authorities becoming alarmed, made inquiry into the circumstances and, tracing them back to the vessel, arrested the pilot who brought her in and threw him into prison, where he remained awaiting trial for neglizence of his duty. They further ordered that the houses of all who had died should be burned, with their clothes and furniture.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. The Mayor's Message-City Figures-Railroads, Etc.

Baltimone, January 18 .- Mayor Chapman's message exhibits the city finances in a most favorable light. It severely criticizes the management of the Baltimore and Ohie Railroad, and advocates the extension of the Western Maryland road to Hagerstown, the Cumberland coal fields, and the Ohio river at Pittsburg.

The office of the Provost Marshal-General for Maryland and Delaware is now located here, and that filled by General Brown is soon to be suspended, which will cause much trouble, as there is much difficulty in our State now regarding information in the appointment of Justices of the

TRIAL OF RAPHAEL SEMMES. - The trial of Ra phael Semmes, late commander of the Rebel steamer Alabama, it is generally believed will take place very shortly. The full detail for the court has not yet been made, but it is believed that the arrival in this city of Commodore Winslow has something to do with the subject."-Washington Intelligencer.

A WINDFALL FOR COLLECTOR HAMLIN .- A BOS ton correspondent of the Plymouth Memoria learns that Collector Hamlin (late Vice-President) had occasion to pocket about \$1500 last week as his share of a forfeiture. A well-known firm was detected in smuggling ottar of roses to the value of \$6000, and was fined \$15,000.—Bos

THE RECORDS OF THE WAR,

Ford's Theatre to be the Depository. The Secretary of War has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Committee

Was Department, Washington City, December 15 - SD:—The surgeot-tieners has applied for the assignment of the property known as Ford's Theatre for the deposit and sate-keeping of the records relating to soiders discharged for disability incurred in the service or who have died in battle, in acoplia, or in Rebil cisons. These records are among the most important of the revernment, both as related to the Government itself and to individuals, for they are the records and title papers upon which the widows and orphans of those who are entitled to the support and bounty of the Government depend as evidence of their just claims. Ford's Theatre was the scene of the murder of the late President, Abraham Lacon. Shortly after that tragic event, it was about to be opened again as a place of theatrical entersainment and amusement. The public legant regards that spot as halowed by the bood of their martyr President, and considered that its descration as a place of theatrical exhibition would be a national repreach and an outrare against humanity. By the President's order, therefore, the property was taken WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Decemreproach and an outrase against humanity. By the President's order, therefore, the property was taken possession of, to be nopled to some fitting public possession of, to be applied to some fitting public impose, under the sanction of Congress. Lagsmuch as it was private property, it seemed proper that a just compensation should be made to the owner, and a conditional purchase was therefore made under it e authority of the President by the Quarternas creteneral, at the price of \$100,000, subject to the approval of Congress. It has been converted into a fige-proof building by the orders of this Department. One or the most striking features of the character of the late Fieldent was his deep aymenthy for the sick and wounded, and all who suffered in the service of their country during its contest to suppress the Rebellion. It was his well-known habit as often as time and other duties would its contest to suppress the Rebellion. It was his well-known habit, as often as time and other duties would allow, to visit the hosp tals, and administer comfort to the suffering inmates. There would seem to be no more fitting purpose to which the building could be applied than to have the spot hallowed by his blood consecrated to the preservation of the memorials of those who, like himself, suffered as mart is in the national cause. It is necessary, however, that an appropriation should be made by Congress, and authority given to consummate the purchase. I would respectfully ask that a special appropriation be made, in order that the specified purpose may be carried into effect, by consummating the purchase of the properly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Hon THADDEUS STEVENS, Cha rinan Committee on Appropriations. This appropriation will undoubtedly be made. The records which are to be provided for are now kept in a building on Proposylvania avenue, near the War Office, which was originally built for stores, and which was the only building that could be obtained. It is not large enough to ac commodate properly one-third of the documents that will eventually claim the custody of the Government. It is already overcrowded, and large burdles of these papers still lie in the cellar of the building for lack of room to arrange

and dispose of them properly.

These papers are the reports, sent from the field and the hospitals by surgeons, of the wounds, sickness, and death, or recovery of private soldiers. They are absolutely indispensable to determine the claims sent in from every part of the country for pensions. They are, in fact, the title-deeds of every pension held by widows and orphans thoughout the United States; and a fire in an hour might destroy them forever.

It is also proposed to place in Ford's Theatre,

when fitted up, the Army Museum, with its collection of specimens and the various offices connected with it. It is said to be by far the most extensive and valuable of its kind in the world, and contains a greater number of inte-resting specimens than all the army museums of Europe. The order recently issued from the Surgeon-General's Office giving illustrations of its character, in the engravings of some of the specimens, shows its value. Ford's Theatre has been wholly refitted, and is simply now an immense open building, with three fire-proof floors, fire-proof staircase, etc. adapted to the purpose for which it is intended.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT BAILROAD CASE.

Nisi Prius Court—Judge Read.—Mr. Gibbons, for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, continued his argument this morning. He confined himself to the fourteenth section of the contract between the Catawissa and Eric Roads. The section provides, that in case of an assignment for the benefit of creditors by the Catawissa Company, a judicial sale or transfer of the road shall at any time take place, then the agree ment shall cease to be valid.

There can be no such thing as a judicial "transfer." The term is not known in law. Still, the Catawissa Company have transferred their road to the Atlantic Company; and it is therefore out of their power to comply with the terms of the contract.

The act for the incorporation of the Meadville The act for the incorporation of the meadville Railroad Company, passed in 1857, fixes definitely the termini of the company. They may connect with any road, but from Meadville to the city of Erie they must go. They have never gone to Erie. They have never carried a passenger or a pound of freight to Erie. In 7th Harris, p. 152, the principle is laid

down:— There is no safety to the public in-terests except in the rule, that the privileges not expressly granted in a charter are withheld." The Meadville Railroad Company, therefore, is to be held to a strict performance of the duties enjoined upon it. They cannot escape the construction of the road to Erie. They might have

accomplished it by connections, but they have

failed to do even that. Mr. Gibbons then read an affidavit of Mr. William Reynolds, who was President of the Atlantic and Great Western Road from 1847 to 1864, and who avers that, "among the early acts of the company when prepared for work, was an agreement with the Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company for an interchange of business. The arrangement was made at the instance of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company. At that time the Atlantic Company had not stuck one spade into the ground. The arrangement was made for the deliberate purpose of hoodwinking and deceiving the Philadelphia

and Eric Rai road as to the real objects of this foreign corporation.

My learned friends have argued very pro foundly to prove the meening of the words "railroad connection," and have read a number of affidavits to prove that a connection is not necessarily a lying together of the rails, but a point were two roads converge sufficiently to allow passengers and freight to be transferred

from one to the other. But it is not merely a "connection" that the defendants are required to make. They must make a "favorable" connection. And Sir Mortor Peto himself, who is a rumed man unless this gigantic swindle succeeds, would not swear that he connection of the Atlantic Road is as favor able with the Philadelphia and Eric Road as with the New York and Eric Road.

The only authority for this contract, the can-cellation of which we contend for, is found in the act of 1847, which drst authorized railroad companies whose roads connected to make con-tracts, whereby the cars of one road might run on the other; in the supplement passed in 1859, giving to the contracting or leasing company to act of 1861, which extended the right to enter into such contracts to corporations or companies whose roads were connected by means of inter-

There can be no intervening road in this case but the Sunbury and Erie, for that is the only road that the Atlantic touches or crosses on its way from Meadville to the New York and Erie The argument is not yet concluded.

on Appropriations:-MEXICO.

Recent Engagements-Good News for the Liberals-The Empress at Orizaba-Orders of Generals Jeaningros and Mejia. New York, January 18 .- The Times correspondence says the latest advices from Mexico are untavorable to the Imperial cause. The inhabitants of Monterey feel no security in Maximilian's Mexican troops, and are leaving the city en masse. Over 30,000 are said to have left in three days. The merchants are sending their goods and valuables to San Luis. Sinaloa alone remains in the hands of the Imperialists. On the 31st ultimo, a guerilla force of three hundred, among whom were several Americans, captured San Juan de Guadaloupe, in Durango, After having completely destroyed it, they left to attack Don Miguel. A French force left Durange to attack the band. The Imperialists claim In the State of Puebla thay also claim a victory over the Republican General Regules, who attacked Augangeo with over 8000 troops.

Another place named Maravotio was attacked by Regules, but he was repulsed. The Indians of Sahcaba had-defeated the Im-

perialists under Lopez, in Yucatan. They also attacked Senotillo, but were repulsed. A conspiracy to assassinate the Minister of War was arrested at the very moment of carry

ing the scheme into execution. By the steamers Eagle and Morning Star, from Havana, late Mexican news has been received, The Empress was enthusuatically received on her journey from Vera Cruz to Orizaba.

Heavy Imperial reinforcements were on the way to Montercy and Saltillo, and General Jeaningros has been ordered to resume active operations, in connection with General Mejia, to secure the speedy pacification of the Rio Grande,

The Sociedad of the 3d says: - 'It is to be feared that trouble will occur at Matamoras, not with the Government of the United States, but with the Federal troops, who have openly sympathized with the Juarists and given them mate, rial aid."

The reinforcements reaching Mexico from Europe during the last week of December numbered 12,000.

Bagdad and Matamoras.

Let one imagine a plain of sand, angular between the sea and river, with about three acres of little low wooden houses, "wedged" in helter-skelter upon it, and a row of large wooden warehouses—apparently built with some aim at regularity—along the river side, for possibly more than half a nule, and he has a picture of Bagdad. The streets are all narrow, and as nasty as those of ancient Rome, and this, although the houses are mostly newly built. The hotels are througed with bed bugs. The people are from everywhere, and all uncomfortable—the soldiers scowling and sputtering Spanish; the officials exceedingly courteons and polite; the food fair and the fare exorbitant; the warehouses bursting with speculators' goods and everybody a speculator; the wharves crowded the warehouses crowded, the soldiers fcrowded, and the bed-bugs crowded. Such was Bagdau on the 1st of December, 1865.

FROM BAGDAD TO MATAMORAS.

The ride from Bagdad to Matamoras is accomplished over a road, at last accounts, most excelent, and by rapid stages making the trip in about four hours. The distance is about thirty five miles. The country is flat and monotonous only redeemed by occasional sandhills and patches of a mosquito shrub, with peeps at times of the Rio Grande, which is really anything but grand—along the right, jagged on either side, here and there with a jagged lagoona. Now and then a ranch, inclosed by rude fences of sticks, driven endways into the ground, with its low, filthy "mansion of mud and thatch," and its lazy, swarthy tenants, nearly nude, but invariably under some huge abreros, as they squat on the ground about the door, attract your attention as you whirl by, leaving ranch, fences, roadside, tenantry, and all, enveloped in a cloud of dust. One observes a few tall, black crosses by the roadside, scattered along, where bandits have given their victims a requiescat in former years. currences of late are very frequent, the route being one that offers great facilities to the pro-fessional highwayman. The Imperial Government certainly deserves the credit of having done a great deal to eradicate this scourge from the roads. Its speedy and summary manner of dealing with the culprits it has arrested has had

At length you enter Matamoras, where you are at once cast among a crowd of Americans, Frenchmen, Spaniards, "Yankees," speculators, Mexicans, and Confederates, Cholos, Indians, half-breeds, custom house officials, policemen, beggars, and pickpockets. The houses of Matamoras are low, of dimensions indeed scarcely expanded enough to accommodate the vast and various fleas which dispute possession with the bipedal occupants. The thieves of the town are only second to the fleas in number and audacity. The population of Matamoras is normally about onsand, but has swollen since the war by accretions of Confederates, Liberalists, and traders, so as to make it difficult to be computed at the present time.

AFFAIRS IN OHIO.

Hop. John Sherman Renominated for Senator-Fire at a Government Building in Cincinnati-Sinking of a Steamer -Loss, \$140,000.

CINCINNATI, January 18 .- The Union caucus held at Columbus last night renominated John Sherman for United States Senator. The ballot stood:-Sherman, 79; Schenck, 28; Bingham, 13. The Legislature meets in convention to-day for the election.

The International Building, Sycamore street, between Third and Fourth, occupied by the Government for offices, was considerably damaged on the fourth and fifth stories, last night, by fire. The building contained a large quantity of valuable books and papers belonging to the Government, which were saved. The loss to the building is not ascertained.

The steamer Sherman was sunk near Paducah on Tuesday. The boat and cargo were valued at \$140,000, mostly insured.

THIRD EDITION FROM HARRISBURG. FINANCE AND COMMERCE

His Arrival at New York.

RETURN OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, January 18, -Governor Curtin has arrived at New York, and will be in Harrisburg within a few days, or as soon as Mrs. Curtin recovers from the effects of the sea voyage,

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE, Senate.

HARRISBURG, January 18,-Mr. Connell read a bill incorporating the Silver Mountain Mining Company; also one making legal the rate of interest seven per cent.

Mr. Ridgway read a supplement to the act providing for entering satisfaction on judzments and morigages. Mr. Hoge read an act incorporating the Cen-tral Radroad of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Randall, an act incorporating the Great Eastern Horse Insurance Company.

The Committee on Elections reported that David McConaughy, of the Nineteeuth Schatorial District, was entitled to his seat, and he was The Supplement Act incorporating the East Mahanoy Railroad was passed.

House of Representatives. A committee of three was appointed to revise the common school system, and to regulate the

comes thereof. Mr. Davis offered the following:-Resolved, That hereafter it shall be competent or the several banks in the State to make and

enforce contracts for a rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent., provided, that this act shall not affect existing contracts. Mr. Ruddiman offered a resolution appointing a special session on Tuesday evening next, to consider the resolution relative to the death of

Abranam Lincoln. Agreed to.

Mr. Davis presented a petition for the change of the name of the Central Coal Oil Co., and to confer power to construct a railroad. Also, one in layor of allowing interested parties to testify

n their own behalf. Mr. Danks offered a resolution closing the Hall of the House on Sunday. Mr. Crosland said that members who were torced to stay in Harrisburg over Sunday must either stay at the botels or come to the House,

and the latter was preferable.

Mr. Ruddiman said that another opportunity was open, that of visiting church. Mr. Crosland thought there was a disposition to force the members to some church, and while

he had ability to follow the dictates of his own conscience, he did not intend to be forced in a and of religious liberty.

Messrs. Danks and Ruddiman repudiated the dea of force, but insisted that the officers of the House needed relaxation.

Mr. Sturdivant stated that for five years past

the Hall had not been closed on Sunday.

Mr. Quigley moved to postpone the whole sub-ject indefinitely—on this the yeas were 57 and the navs 35—so the motion was agreed to.

The Philadelphians voting in favor of the indefinite postponement were Messrs. [Adair, and Davis. Who thought the matter was provided for by the rules, Messrs. Donnelly, Freeborn, Ghegan, Hood, Josephs, Kerns, Lee, Marks, Quigley, Subers, Wallace. Those voting against the postponement were Messrs. Ruddiman, Sterner, and Watt. Absent, De Haven, and

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, January 18.

The Suffrage Question in the District of Columbia.

Seven colored men, representing a large number of colored citizens, North and South, and in the District of Columbia, being authorized to speak, publish a card to-day, addressed to the members of Congress, respectfully submitting that in the issue now pending before Congress for the extension of the franchise, the action should be based on the idea that there can of right be no privileged class before the law in a republican government; and they seriously and most earnestly object to any discrimination in such qualification on account of color, because to do so would be insidiously affecting them, and expose them to class legis lation throughout the land, and thus make them liable to the greatest injustice. They want the bill to affect all alike, all loyal citizens in the District of Columbia.

BRUTAL CONDUCT .- Since the setting in of cold weather, the ponds in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards have afforded excellent skating, and in consequence have been much frequented by persons desirous of a few hours enjoyment of the exhibitanting sport.

Many of these persons are females and chil dren belonging to neighboring tamilies, whose means will not permit them to resort to the various skating parks. Of late, however, it has been rather dangerous for them to venture upon the ice, on account of the ruffianism dis played by parties of young men who have been in the habit of visiting the pones apparently for the sole purpose of driving all there off. They have not hesitated, in carrying out their designs to abuse ladies, and even children, in the most outrageous manner, knocking them down, and otherwise most shamefully maltreating them.

Last evening a crowd of these characters assembled upon a pond on Seventh street above the Depot of the Fourth and Eighth Streets Passenger Railway Company, and soon made their presence known by commencing an attack upon at young man who by some means had incurred their displeasure. The young man was knocked down and most

horribly beaten, some of his assailants even going so far as to kick him in the face with the skates attached to their feet. His cries for help failed to move them, and they continued their work until one or two of their number, fearful probably that the affair might terminate se riously, interfered to prevent a continuance of the attack. The young man was raised to his feet, and, in a bewildered manner, made his way off the pond and across a lot, falling once or twice in the snow in his efforts to escape.

About a week ago quite a small boy wa-knocked down without the least provocation by one of these rowdies, and the back of his head striking the ice, he was rendered insensible. In that condition he was carried home by a couple of gentlemen who were present, but who were powerless to prevent the attack. It is almost time that some remedy should be devised to prevent such outrages.

-Queen Victoria's New Year's gifts to the poor in the parishes of New Windsor, Holy Trinity, and Clewer, England, were distributed on the 1st of January to several hundred families. The total value of these annual gifts is about one hundred and fifty pounds, and they are allotted to deserving recipients by the vicar and clergy of Windsor, the various cases being generally recommended by the district visitors.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,] Thursday, January 18, 1866.

The Stock Market was less active this mornlng, and prices weak and unsettled. In Government bonds there is very little doing. 7:30s sold at 981@961, and new 5-20s at 1012. 93 was bid for 10-40s; 103) for old 5-20s; and 103? for 6s of 1881, interest off. State and City loans are without change. New City 6s sold at 921, and old do.

Railroad shares are irregular and lower. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53 (@54, the former rate a decline of 1; Reading at 50%, a decline of #: Catawissa preferred at 43@43#, a decline of 4; common do, at 291, a decline of 4; and Camden and Amboy at 1261; 31 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 53g for Norristown; 54g for Minchill; 20% for North Pennsylvania; 60 for Lehigh Valley; 294 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are without change. Spruce and Pine sold at 38; 70 was bid for Second and Third; 511 for Tench and Ele venth; 324 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 384 for Hestonville.

In Bank shares there is more doing, and prices are well maintained. North America sold at 198; Girard at 52; and Corn Exchange at 62; 137 was bid for Philadelphia; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 50 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28) for Mechanics'; 95 for Southwark; 50 for Penn Township; 75 for Western; and 61 for

Canal shares are dull, and we hear of no sales. 214 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 281 for preferred do.; 112 for Morris preferred; 81 for Susquehanna Canal; 31 for Delaware Division; and 564 for Wyoming Valley

Oil shares are in fair demand, with sales of McElrath at 11: Ocean at 17@174, and Keystone

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY. Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

\$1000 U \$7.30s June. 99 | 100 sn Reading ... \$30 50; 100 sh McElrath... 1.90 | 500 sh Am@ Pt Cos30 1 | 100 sh do...... 2 | 500 sh Jersey Well... 671 | 100 sh do..... ... 55 2 | 100 sh Daizeli.... b30 21 | 100 sh do.... b10 2 | 100 sh do.... 2 3-16 | 100 sh do.... 2 3-16 PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M. 140 12 M. 189 11 A. M. 139 1 P. M. 189

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:--The First National Bank opens for business

to-day at No. 305 Chesnut street, next door east of the Bank of North America, in the rooms lately occupied by Jay Cooke & Co. The removal is temporary, and to allow of the erection of an entire new granite building on the site of the present bank. -The New York Tribune this morning says:-

"Money is very abundant on call, and upon Government securities as low as 4 per cent, is accepted. At 5@6 per cent, stock houses are offered large sums, and it is only upon very ordinary colinterals that 7 is asked. Commercial bills sell slowly, and best are quoted at 7@9 per cent., and second grade at 10@15 per cent. "It is concrelly assumed in W street t the foreign clause will be struck out of Mr. Mc Culloch's loan bill, and that no inducement will be given to European capital in the way of convenient receipt of interest. If the bill is passed allowing the issue of 40-year 6 per cent, gold-bearing bonds, there will be no lack of European

or domestic buyers in large amounts. The country still needs a security suitable for permanentinvestments, for, strange as it may seem, out of \$2,800,000,000 of Federal debt, and the entire list of railway mortgages, there is nothing in which to employ trust funds, except for very short periods. An absolute 40-year bond at 6 per cent. is an obligation into which the Secretary of the Treasury can readily fund all the currency debt outstanding, and all the goldbearing bonds falling due prior to 1881, and the sooner he sets about it the better." -The Boston Traveller says:-Government bonds are in quick demand at

all the stock offices, and there are steady calls for small lots of bank, factory, and railroad stocks for investment. Call loans were made to-day at six per cent, on substantial collaterals, although the common rate is seven, unless the borrowers are of the first-class. There is a good demand for notes in the discount market. best are passed at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and others at 8, 9 and 10 per cent." -Counterfeit ten-dollar bills on the Fall River

Bank of Massachusetts are in circulation, They are intended to represent the genuine note, but the paper has an oily appearance and the engraving is not well done. -A despatch from Washington says:-

'The receipts from Internal Revenue yesterday were \$497,188. The Commissioner of In-ternal Revenue yesterday issued a Circular to his Collectors, in which, after citing several acts of Congress relative to the collection of Internal Revenue, he says that, in accordance with in-structions from the Secretary of the Treasury, their payments hereafter must be in strict compliance with the laws and regulations on the

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, January 18.-Cotton is quiet, with

small sales of middlings at 51@52c. No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at \$32 50 P ton, but there is none coming forward.

There is a fair demand for Cloverseed, and 500 bush sold from \$6 for common up to \$7 for choice. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Small sales of Flaxseed at Flour is duller than ever, and there is a total ab-

Flour is duller than ever, and there is a total absence of any shipping demand. Small sales to the home consumers at \$7.25 \$\rightarrow\$ bl., for common superfine up to \$13.50 for fancy lots, according 'o quality. A few small lots of Rye Flour sold at \$5.50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is not much demand for Wheat, and only \$1500@2000 bushels common and choice sold Red at \$2.20@2.50. White ranges from \$2.40@2.70. 500 bushels Rye sold at \$1.55. Corn is in fair request, and 3000 bushels vellow, in the cars and from store, at 77.678 cents. Outs are steady at \$1.652 cents. In

at 77@78 cents. Oats are steady at 51@52 cents. In Barley Mali nothing doing In Navai Stores and Oils the sales are unim-

Whisky is very quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio bbls. at \$2.244@2.28.

At a recent meeting of the British Anthropo logical Society, Dr. Ballard, who said he had paid much attention to the subject of idiotcy, attributed nearly all such cases to severe illness in infancy, and the results of his experience told him that most such cases originate from the habit which some children acquire of sucking all kinds of objects. By that action they swal-low the secretions of the glands, which, not being accompanied with food, disorder, and in some cases destroy the stomach. Dr. Glbb con-firmed that opinion, and stated that the atten-tion of medical men had of late been drawn to the injury done by the habit of sucking.